

Cloudy tonight; snow tomorrow; light to fresh northerly winds.

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The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1903.

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HERBERT SPENCER, LAST VICTORIAN, DIES IN ENGLAND

The Aged Philosopher Succumbs to Long and Tedious Illness.

CHIEF OF SCIENTISTS

His Book on "Social Statistics," Published in 1865, Made Him Famous.

BRIGHTON, England, Dec. 8.—Herbert Spencer, the eminent author and philosopher, who has been seriously ill for some time past, died at 4:15 o'clock this morning. He had been unconscious since 9:30 last evening.

His death came more as a relief than a shock to his relatives inasmuch as he has been suffering greatly of late, and for some months past has been unable to do anything. A personal friend of the author writing to the "London Times" recently described his condition in the following words:

"The health of Herbert Spencer remains poor. I have seen a pathetic letter from him in which he says that he cannot work, can write only a few words and reads little. His days are spent in lying on a lounge near the window looking out on the sea at Brighton. The philosopher lives quietly and seldom leaves his room."

The last of the great Victorians—such is Herbert Spencer's title to pre-eminence. To be a great Victorian is in itself a title to glory, for only the Augustan age in Rome, the age of Pericles in Athens, and the Elizabethan age in England can rival it in the brilliant array of its poets, artists, statesmen, historians, and scientists.

Especially was it great in science, and Herbert Spencer was among the most eminent of its scientists. He stands as one of the extraordinary quartet which forced John Bull and the Philistine at large to accept the doctrines of evolution that have practically revolutionized the entire world of modern thought.

It was Charles Robert Darwin who first gave scientific cohesion and sanction to the doctrine in 1859 by his "Descent of Man" and his "Origin of Species." He was ably assisted by his first and chief converts, John Tyndall, Thomas Huxley, and Herbert Spencer. Tyndall developed it on the side of physics. Huxley brought new evidences for it from his studies in biology. Herbert Spencer emphasized and enlarged it on the side of social science.

A New Philosophy.

In fact, on the basis of what is now known in philosophical slang as "natural selection" and "the survival of the fittest," he produced an absolutely new philosophy of social science which is generally accepted by the thinking world.

The author of this comprehensive revolution was born in the first quarter of the century (April 27, 1820), the son of a poor schoolmaster in Derby. He had few early advantages. His education comprised only a smattering of the dead languages and no knowledge of the living ones, not even German, the lack of which he freely deplored. In his early years he became an "engineer" followed that calling for eight years.

In his leisure hours he interested himself in the study of social science, the first fruits of which appeared in 1851, in "Social Statistics," a book which, appearing four years before "The Origin of Species," dimly anticipated some of Darwin's conclusions for it purported to interpret the phenomena of mind on the general principle of evolution.

The book was received with curiosity and approval by the learned and progressive, with scorn or neglect by the unlearned and the conservative. The Darwinian controversy, which set all England by the ears, attracted a certain sensational repute for Herbert Spencer, who, through lectures and mischievous writings, was gradually pushing himself forward as one of the most energetic and able advocates of the new doctrine.

Mr. Spencer did not desire riches, but he felt sadly hampered by his inability to make money sufficient for the purpose of continuing his studies at ease, and there was a bitter ring in his preface to "The Principles of Psychology," in which he found that up to that time he had been materially impoverished by his published works.

"Should the day ever come," he concludes, "when the love for the personality of history is less and the desire for its instructive facts greater than those who occupy themselves in picking out the gold from the dross will perhaps be able to publish their results without incurring on themselves losses too grievous to them."

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather will be cloudy and unsettled tomorrow in the East and South, with rain in the latter, and rain or snow in the former district, including the Ohio Valley.

It will be warmer tonight in the south Atlantic States, and colder tomorrow in the east Gulf States.

THE TEMPERATURE.

9 A. M. 27
1 P. M. 45
2 P. M. 45

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 4:38 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 7:06 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

High tide tomorrow 11:04 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 11:55 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 5:45 a. m., 6:07 p. m.

LAWYERS REVIEW CASE OF UPTON AND MCGREGOR

Final Arguments Today, and Issue Will Be in Hands of Jury Late This Evening.

(Special to The Washington Times.)
BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Final arguments in the case of the Government against former postal clerk Thomas W. McGregor and Columbus E. Upton were begun in the United States District Court this morning before Judge Morris and a jury. Judge Morris allotted two and one-half hours to counsel on each side to present their case.

John C. Rose, United States District Attorney, opened on behalf of the Government. He reviewed the case at length and claimed that the evidence clearly showed guilt on the part of the defendants.

He complimented Charles J. Bonaparte, who was appointed by President Roosevelt to prosecute the postal fraud cases, when he said, "The President selected a lawyer who has no peer in Maryland."

Mr. Rose argued that a conspiracy existed between McGregor, Upton, and Chase Smith, the leather dealer who furnished the pouches, to defraud the Government.

He also claimed that the evidence of clerks from the Free Delivery Bureau corroborated Smith's testimony. Mr. Rose said the Government had proved beyond a doubt that McGregor and Upton came to Baltimore on several occasions when warrants in payment for the pouches were cashed by Smith.

On behalf of the accused, A. E. L. Leckie, of Washington, made the opening argument. He said his plea for acquittal was on the ground that Smith's testimony was not reliable.

William S. Bryan, Jr., will argue for the defense this afternoon. Charles J. Bonaparte will close for the Government. The case will go to the jury late this evening.

THREE ITALIAN MINERS SHOT BY THE GUARDS

Serious Clash With Strikers at Segundo.

WORKMEN THE AGGRESSORS

Attacking Party Flees at First Volley From the Rifles of the Watchers.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—Three striking Italian miners were shot in a fight late last night with seven guards of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Segundo. Two of the wounded men will die. None of them are expected to recover.

The latter were patrolling the plant when suddenly the strikers rushed toward them and fired a volley. The guards quickly returned the fire, bringing down three of their assailants. The remainder broke and fled, the guards firing after them as they ran. A trail of blood along the road leads to the belief that some of the fleeing strikers were hit and they were carried away by their comrades.

The guard around the plant has been increased, as further trouble is feared.

TRINIDAD, Col., Dec. 8.—Word reached here at midnight of a pitched battle at Segundo, a Colorado fuel and iron camp, between thirty striking Italian miners and seven of the company's guards. Three of the strikers were shot and two will die.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY ON ITS RETURN VOYAGE

Ratified Instrument in Hands of Major Guy L. Edie, Who Sailed From Colon Today.

The Panama canal treaty will come to the United States from Colon in charge of Major Guy L. Edie, of the medical department of the United States Army, who will sail from the isthmus for New York today on the steamer City of Washington.

Dispatches from Colon announce that Consul General Gudgeon, of Panama, delivered the box containing the treaty to Major Edie yesterday. Major Edie has been in Panama for two weeks looking after the sanitation of the city.

Admiral Walker is still carrying on his investigation of canal conditions as the personal representative of President Roosevelt and will not return to New York on the City of Washington.

Dispatches from Colon announcing that Colombia is marching an army of 3,000 against the isthmus are not credited by War and Navy Department, as it is not believed any country would be foolish enough to undertake an expedition through such a wild region.

Under instructions from the Navy Department, the warships stationed along the isthmus are cruising up and down the coasts to guard the mountain passes. The Panama officials have also sent scouts along mountain trails, and are assisting the United States in gaining information concerning the trails along which an army might pass.

Great Britain is now the only power of consequence that has not yet extended recognition to the Republic of Panama or signified her intention of doing so. The fact that a large portion of Colombia's foreign debt is held by British subjects, and the desire to obtain some pledges from the provisional government of Panama that settlement will be made on the debt are ascribed as the causes for Great Britain's delay. This matter, it is understood, will be shortly taken up with the State Department by Sir Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador.

MEAT PACKING CONCERN WOULD INCREASE CAPITAL

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 8.—Circulars were received yesterday by stockholders in the corporation of Swift & Co., asking for a vote, January 7, on a proposition to increase the capitalization from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The company's stock is now selling at \$25.00.

If the increase is voted, wholesale houses which now receive a commission will be purchased and contract refrigerator lines will be acquired.

GOODNOW EN ROUTE TO ANSWER CHARGE

Shanghai Consul Accused of Incompetency.

THE POWER OF EXTRADITION

Ballantine, Alleged Smuggler, Sent Back to Philippines by Consular Court in China.

John Goodnow, United States consul at Shanghai, is on his way to Washington to answer charges made against him in the conduct of his office. The charges reached the State Department some time ago. Goodnow was asked to explain and replied by applying for leave that he might plead his case in person. He is now in Minneapolis.

Goodnow was appointed to his post in 1897, after a bitter contest between the Minnesota Republican faction, which brought to the surface some disagreeable scandals, widely printed at the time. But, with the backing of the late Senator Davis and also influence from Indiana, Greensburg being his birthplace, he held the appointment and was confirmed.

At least ten times since then charges have been preferred against him with the department, usually for the collection of excessive consular fees, but his explanations, taken with his excellent service during the Pekin trouble and more lately in negotiating the commercial treaty with China, have saved him.

His latest trouble grows out of the alleged smuggling into the Philippines of both Chinamen and merchandise. H. W. Ballantine and a man named Miller were accused of the crime. Miller being arrested in Manila. Ballantine, meanwhile, had sailed for Hongkong and Shanghai. Governor Taft cabled Goodnow to arrest and send him back. Ballantine was accordingly taken into custody.

Incensed the Consul.

At his trial before the consular court his attorney, G. F. Curtis, contended that the court had not the power of extradition, but, unfortunately, on accounts received here, took occasion in his plea to give the consular court a "roast," and when Goodnow interrupted, replied in an almost contemptuous manner, incensing the consul general. As a result of the trial Ballantine was shipped back to the Philippines for trial. Curtis now protests to the department, and in addition demands Goodnow's recall on the ground of gross incompetency.

ATHEISM MAKES GAINS IN GERMANY

Slight Decrease in Number of Hebrews.

Trebled in the City of Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Religious statistics of Germany made public today, show that the percentage of Protestants and Catholics in the country has not changed materially since 1871. There has been a slight decrease of Jews, while the avowed atheists have doubled in number and now form 5 per cent of the population. It is estimated that the unavowed atheists have increased until they now form 15 or 20 per cent of the population. This percentage is based on the premise that German socialism is generally infidel with lack of religion. The Jews in Berlin have been trebled since 1871.

BILL TO AUTHORIZE PAROLES IN DISTRICT

Representative Babcock, chairman of the District Committee, today introduced a bill authorizing and empowering the District Commissioners to remit fines and grant pardons in certain cases. The authority granted in the bill will be operative when the bill is passed and the District Commissioners are sworn in. The bill is a fine or imprisonment, or both, are hereafter imposed or adjudged in violation of any regulation of the Commissioners relating to municipal affairs.

Mr. Babcock has introduced a bill which was favorably reported at the last session of Congress, providing for abatement of nuisances.

PRESIDENT SENDS HIS PHOTOGRAPH TO IOWA FAMILY

Shaw Had Presented Him Likeness of Household of Sixteen.

RICHARD OLNEY CALLS

Refuses to Talk on Leaving White House—Girl Tourists There.

A pleasant feature of the Cabinet meeting today was the presentation to the President by Secretary Shaw of a photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Francis of Holy Springs, Iowa, and their sixteen children, survivors of a family of eighteen. All the children are in the best of health.

The President expressed himself as much pleased to receive the photograph, and sent one of himself to Mr. and Mrs. Francis.

The meeting today was attended by all members of the Cabinet except Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, and Attorney General Knox. It was said at the close that national affairs generally were discussed.

Richard Olney Calls.

Ex-Attorney General Richard Olney of Massachusetts called on the President after the Cabinet meeting. He refused to talk on emerging from the White House.

President Roosevelt was flooded with congratulations from Senators and Representatives on his message this morning. A large number of them called and spoke in terms of approval of the document. Among those that arrived at the White House before the Cabinet meeting were Senators Lodge and Ankeny, and Representatives Lacey, Hemenway, Foss, and Boutell.

Girl Tourists Presented.

Elise McLaren, daughter of Sir Charles McLaren, M. P., and Margaret Hunter, daughter of Sir Robert Hunter, M. P., of England, who are now on a tour of the country, were presented to President Roosevelt today.

Representative Hemenway of Indiana presented Joseph B. Keating, United States district attorney for that State, who is here on business connected with the War Department.

Public Land Scandals.

Representative Lacey of Iowa said on leaving the White House that a meeting of the Public Lands Committee, of which he is chairman, would be held tomorrow. At that time the necessity for an investigation of the public land scandals will be talked over and it will probably be decided whether a Congress investigation is to be recommended by the committee.

Representative Gillet of New York called at the White House today. It is understood he is to have vigorous opposition next year from J. Sloat Fassett, who wants the nomination.

"Ohio for Roosevelt."

The Rev. Dr. Homer J. Smith, pastor of a church in Ironton, Ohio, called on President Roosevelt early this morning and assured him Ohio would send a Roosevelt delegation to the Republican national convention.

Dr. Smith is a life-long friend of President McKinley, and was his chaplain while he was governor of Ohio. He is in close touch with Ohio political affairs.

"Regardless of who is in the field," said Dr. Smith, "Ohio will be for Roosevelt. He deserves the support of the State, and he will get it. The friends of President McKinley generally are for President Roosevelt."

MR. PLATT IGNORED IN POSTOFFICE SITE

Department Turns Down His Request in Favor of a More Advantageous Location at Niagara Falls.

In the location of the Niagara Falls postoffice site by the Treasury Department, Senator Platt of New York has been turned down completely. Assistant Secretary Taylor has approved the selection of what is known as the Davis site, costing \$24,000.

Senator Platt wrote a letter to the department asking that the Pomroy site be chosen if possible. The department looked on this site with disfavor, and selected the other location, which is at Main and Walnut streets.

AMERICANS BID LOW FOR RUSSIAN CANAL

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The "Kölnische Zeitung" reports that an American syndicate has tendered a bid to the Russian government to construct a ship canal connecting the Baltic and Black Seas for \$100,000,000, which is 35 per cent cheaper than the German, English, French, or Russian tenders. The Americans will probably secure the contract.

ALLEGED JEWELRY THIEF ARRESTED IN BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—A man, said to be Louis M. Adler, of Detroit, Mich., and alleged to be known to the police of all the large cities, was arrested by detectives and locked up in the central police station yesterday, charged with attempting to steal jewelry from John W. Mealy & Sons, 9 South Charles Street.

SYRIANS ASSAULT AMERICAN CONSUL IN ALEXANDRETTE

Mr. Davis Was Escorting Naturalized Citizen From Jail.

THE CONSULATE CLOSED

United States Representative Seeks Protection of Cruisers at Beirut.

Another American consul has been assaulted in Syria.

Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, has advised the State Department that W. R. Davis, the United States consul in Alexandretta, Syria, was attacked while trying to protect an American subject, and that he has closed the consulate at that place and gone to Beirut.

The case is now under investigation by Minister Leishman, who advises the State Department that he will make a full report in a short time. The State Department will take no action until it receives this report.

Mr. Davis interested himself in the case of an Armenian, an American citizen, who was thrown into jail. The courts finally consented to release him on condition that he leave Syria at once. Mr. Davis escorted him from the jail. Before they reached the wharf police attacked them, took the Armenian away from Mr. Davis and again threw him into jail.

The United States consul immediately took the flag down from the consulate and departed for Beirut, where the two United States cruisers San Francisco and Brooklyn have been stationed since the attack on Vice Consul Magelsen in that city.

The demonstration by a mob against the consulate is another incident of the affair.

Mr. Davis is a native of Ohio, and has been in the consular service since 1895. David Lorimer is vice consul at Alexandretta. He is a native of Scotland, but was appointed while living in Syria.

BRITISH AND SOMALIS FIGHT OVER GRANAU

Marines From the Mohawk Attack Sultan's Forces After a Failure to Make Terms.

ADEN, Dec. 8.—News reached here today of a fight between British marines and the forces of the Sultan of Somaliland, Durby. Commander Grant and sixty of the crew of the British warship Mohawk landed at Durby, and held a parley with the Sultan and 600 Somalis over the death of the Italian Lieutenant Granau, who was killed by natives.

The Sultan refused to discuss the matter and said he would fight it out. The commander and the Sultan then retired to their respective forces, which opened fire.

Commander Grant was wounded in the thigh and one marine was killed. The British returned to the Mohawk.

KISHINEV TRIAL IS A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

Demand of Defense to Put Principals in Dock Refused, and Counsel Throw Up Briefs.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—The junior defending counsel in the Kishinev massacre of Jews last April, yesterday demanded a suspension of the trial, and a resumption of the preliminary inquiry, in order to place in the dock the real instigators of the massacre.

His demand was refused, and counsel for the defense has accordingly thrown up the briefs.

Counsel for the plaintiffs will probably follow suit, in order to draw the attention of Europe to the mockery of Russian justice.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND MARINE BAND

Thomas H. Canning, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, was surprised a few days ago to see the published statement that he had called at the White House "to present to Mr. Roosevelt a statement of the reasons why the Marine Band should not be allowed to play in competition with organizations of union musicians." As a matter of fact Mr. Canning's mission to the White House was to lay before the President what are considered good reasons why the Marine Band should be allowed to compete with other organizations.

The mistake has placed Mr. Canning in a false position before the public but those familiar with the question were not misled owing to the secretary's well-known stand on the matter at issue. Mr. Canning has furnished the Secretary of the Navy with data covering the attitude of the organization he represents.

When you get run down and awake perspiring, begin to take Piso's Consumption Cure.—Adv.

POSTOFFICE FIGHT ENLIVENS CONGRESS IN BOTH CHAMBERS

CZAR IS A MERE TOOL
IN HANDS OF PLEHWE

Minister of Interior Russia's Real Ruler.

HIS EXASPERATING CRUELTY

Peasantry Impoverished and Desperate
Revolutionism Permeating
Working Classes.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The "Berliner Zeitung," on the strength of information from a diplomatic source at St. Petersburg, says the Czar of Russia has become a mere tool in the hands of M. Plehwe, Russian minister of the Interior. The paper says:

"M. Plehwe is the actual and absolute ruler of Russia. Plehwe has ejected M. Witte (minister of finance) and will soon eject Count Lamsdorff (minister of foreign affairs), and M. Kuropatkin (minister of war). He has ejected the governors-general of Kieff and Odessa because they were not severe enough. Admiral Alexieff, viceroy to the Far East, is Plehwe's creature."

Plehwe's Cruelty.

"Plehwe's cruelty has exasperated every section. The peasantry are impoverished and desperate. The urban workers are permeated with revolutionism and the students are eager to fight against his despotism. The bureaucracy is divided against itself with a cipher on the throne. This Russian empire is on the eve of a decline and fall."

The "Lokal Anzeiger" hears that a personage of high rank has been arrested at St. Petersburg on suspicion of being connected with revolutionists. His name has been suppressed. Anarchy, the paper says, prevails in the provinces of Erivan, Tiflis and Baku. There has also been a renewal of the student outbreaks at St. Petersburg.

ANDREW CARNEGIE MAY INCREASE ENDOWMENT

Institution's Income Has Suffered, 'Tis Said—Meeting at the New Willard.

Prominent men from all over the country are in attendance at the meeting of the Carnegie Institution at the New Willard Hotel today, and many matters of importance to the institution are being considered.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, and continued in session until late in the afternoon, luncheon being served in the rooms in which the meeting was held. The sessions are executive, none but officers and members of the institution are allowed in the room. It is known, however, that reports are being read by the heads of departments on the work accomplished so far, and on expenditures. It is said that the officers are also showing how matters could be facilitated by an increase in expenditures at the present time.

According to the statement of one of the officers, the income of the institution has been decreased by the falling off in the earnings of the steel combine, whose bonds Mr. Carnegie gave the institution. This officer hinted that should it be shown that the institution could not proceed with its work upon its income, Mr. Carnegie would arrange to increase his original gift.

Among other things discussed were the plans for a new home for the institution and an enlargement of the scope of the work undertaken by it. Prior to the beginning of the sessions Mr. Carnegie was asked if he were pleased with the progress made by the institution. He answered in the affirmative. He declined, however, to discuss the matter in detail.

It is announced that the officers are to give out a statement at the conclusion of the meeting. Among those present this morning were former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman Gage, Secretary of War Root, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, D. O. Mills, Henry L. Higginson, Judge C. E. Morrow, Mr. Agassiz, and nearly all of the officers, including President Gilman, formerly of Johns Hopkins University.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING TO COST \$1,500,000

Plans of the new building for the Department of Agriculture were given out this afternoon by Director Galloway, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who has had charge of the specifications. The plans call for a structure to cost a million and a half dollars and it is expected to be one of the most impressive in the city.

The new home for the department will be on the Mall. The plans have been drawn with the view of having the building conform with those already on the Mall and with the new building which is to be erected for the National Museum.

DIVORCED FROM INSANE HUSBAND

Iva Naylor was today divorced from William L. Naylor. The decree is signed by Justice Anderson, and sets forth that the divorce was granted because the defendant was of unsound mind at the time he was married.

Action Taken in House Calls Upon Mr. Payne to Submit Papers for Use of Committee.

GORMAN RAISES BREEZE BY STINGING SPEECH TO HIS ASSOCIATES

Maryland Senator Declares Facts Have Been Hidden and Some of the "Big Thieves" Allowed to Escape.

After a political fight consuming an hour and a half the House today adopted without amendment the Overstreet resolution introduced by the Senator General to forward to the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads all papers bearing on the recent investigation of his department. Democrats made a vain effort to amend it so that the information should go to the House instead of to the committee.

The Postoffice Committee met early in the morning and, by unanimous action, ordered a favorable report to the House.

The expected controversy over the subject of a Congressional investigation into the Postoffice Department scandal broke out in both Senate and House at the same time and was the feature of the day's deliberations.

It has been said the Republicans would spare no effort to prevent interference with the Administration by Congress, and the Democrats would leave no stone unturned to bring the matter before that body. The struggle between the two parties on the subject has been awaited with great interest, and when it came this morning it was full of excitement.

Senate Proceedings.

Senator Gorman started the ball rolling in the Senate by saying he had information that men "gher up" were seriously implicated in the frauds and the investigators had not gone deep enough.

Representative Overstreet precipitated the trouble in the House when he reported for the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads on the resolution calling upon the Postmaster General to furnish the committee with all the documents in the investigation.

Mr. Overstreet objected to making the documents public and the Democrats demanded that they be given to the House.

Gorman Speaks.

Mr. Gorman insisted the people of the country were not satisfied, and he said he was not satisfied with the investigation as it had been conducted.

"This matter has been floundered in the pockets of the common people," he declared earnestly, "and the corruption has bubbled up because the thieves have fallen out over the distribution of the plunder."

He wanted it remembered the investigation was made by officers who were responsible for the frauds and by those who participated in the corruption and by men who were in control of the department.

"We are in a hopeless minority," he said, "and we think we should be permitted to join in this movement. We do not know whether this inquiry has gone below the surface. Men who are accused retort publicly that those who conducted the investigation are as guilty as they are."

It was announced a Senator of the United States that there is in writing evidence that officers higher than those indicted were involved in this corruption."

Lodge Replies.

Mr. Lodge immediately replied to the Maryland Senator and defended the Administration from the strictures of Mr. Gorman. A long debate followed, until Mr. Cullom raised the point that the Cuban bill had the right of way and ought to be debated. Mr. Gorman agreed to have the whole matter go over until tomorrow without any present action.

How Debate Started.

Mr. Gorman took up the Postoffice matter on Mr. Lodge's remarks against favorable action on the proposed Congressional investigation. He said he was surprised any Senator "would dare to stifle this investigation for a single moment after the admissions made by the President in his annual message that 'more corruption had existed in the past ten years than in the century and a fore of the country's existence.'"

Mr. Gorman taunted the majority for taking the stand that the minority should have no part in making a thorough investigation. "Remedies must be applied," he said. "Who does not remember that when the charges were originally started a high official said it was 'all smoke.' When another man, an ex-official, made a statement exposing the frauds, it was laughed at, until finally, when investigated, it was found to be correct."

"The country is not satisfied," Mr. Gorman continued, "we are not satisfied with this investigation. Certain people say they are being made the scapegoats of others as high in authority who are equally guilty. We simply would like a full investigation, and then we will see whether the President, in his great power, will turn the rascals out—as I believe he would after a full investigation should be made."

Mr. Lodge replied with emphasis to Mr. Gorman and said:

"If I had needed any assurance of the

(Continued on Ninth Page.)